## Lutzia

The genus *Lutzia*, first described in 1903 by <u>Frederick Vincent Theobald</u>, [1] includes <u>species</u> whose <u>larval</u> stages exhibit <u>predatory</u> behavior. The type species is *Lutzia bigoti*. [2]

## **Bionomics**

The genus includes two species with <u>Neotropical</u> distribution, four in <u>Asia</u> and <u>Australasia</u>, one <u>Afrotropical</u>, and one occurring in the Ogasawara Islands of Japan.<sup>[2]</sup>

Laboratory experiments on predation by *Lutzia* (*Metalutzia*) *fuscana* under arid conditions showed that it preyed primarily on *Aedes aegypti* larvae, and to lesser extents on *Anopheles stephensi* and *Culex quinquefasciatus* larvae, with an average daily consumption

Lutzia	
fic classification	
Animalia	
Arthropoda	
Insecta	
Diptera	
Culicidae	
<i>Lutzia</i> Theobald, 1903	

of 18-19 larvae/day, suggesting that under the proper conditions they could be useful in reducing domestic mosquito breeding in mosquito populations in desert environments where due to limited water sources, mosquito vectors must share the available breeding habitat.

## Subgenera and species

Subgenera and species listed by the Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit:<sup>[3]</sup>

- Subgenus Insulalutzia Tanaka
  - Lutzia shinonagai (Tanaka, Mizusawa and Saugstad)
- Subgenus Lutzia Theobald
  - Lutzia allostigma Howard, Dyar and Knab
  - Lutzia bigoti (Bellardi) (syn. L. brasiliae Dyar, and L. patersoni Shannon and Del Ponte)
- Subgenus Metalutzia Tanaka
  - Lutzia agranensis Singh and Prakash
  - Lutzia chingmaiensis Somboon and Harbach, 2019<sup>[4]</sup>
  - <u>Lutzia fuscana</u> (Wiedemann) (<u>syn. L. concolor</u> Robineau-Desvoidy, <u>L. luridus</u> Doleschall, and <u>L. setulosus</u> Doleschall)
  - <u>Lutzia halifaxii</u> (Theobald) (syn. <u>L. aureopunctis</u> <u>Ludlow</u>, <u>L. multimaculosus</u> Leicester, and <u>L. raptor</u> <u>Edwards</u>)
  - <u>Lutzia tigripes</u> (de Grandpre & de Charmoy) (syn. <u>L. bimaculata</u> Theobald, <u>L. fusca</u>
     Theobald, <u>L. maculicrures</u> Theobald, <u>L. mombasaensis</u> Theobald, and <u>L. sierraleonis</u>
  - Lutzia vorax Edwards

## References

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